HISTORICAL Site Number: 18AG44	Other name(s) Maryland Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations Maryland Archeological Research Unit No. 21 SCS soil & sediment code Physiographic province Ridge and Valley Terrestrial site Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site Topography Floodplain High terrace Maryland Federal Interior flat Hillslope State of MD Regional/ Upland flat Unknown Ridgetop Other name(s) SCS soil & sediment code Terrestrial site Nearest Surface Waryland Name (if any) Murl Saltwater Ocean Estuary/tidal river Tidewater/marsh	Prehistoric Historic Unknown Unknown Underwater site er ey Branch Freshwater Stream/river Swamp Lake or pond			
	Terrace Other Unknown Minimum distance to	Spring water is122 m			
Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data: Contact period site					
Site Function Contextual Data:	Historic Furnace/forge Military	Post-in-ground			
Prehistoric Multi-component	Domestic Transportation Fortification I Homestead Canal-related Encampment O Farmstead Road/railroad Townsite S Mansion Wharf/landing Religious N Plantation Maritime-related Church/mtg house R Row/townhome Bridge Ch support bldg N Cellar Ford Burial area A Privy Educational Cemetery S Industrial Commercial Sepulchre S Mining-related Trading post Isolated burial U	Masonry Dither structure lave related on-domestic agri ecreational lidden/dump rtifact scatter pring or well inknown other context			
Interpretive Sampling Data: Prehistoric context samples Soil samples ta					
Flotation samples taken Y Other samples taken blood residue analysis Flotation samples taken Other samples taken Other samples taken					

	nase II and P	nase III Archeologicai Dat	abase and inventory		
HISTORICAL Site	Number: 18AG44	Site Name: Wallizer	Prehistoric 🗸		
		Other name(s)	Historic		
	f late Woodlen	* d village with Archaic and Middle Woodland occupatio	ns Unknown		
T D II C T Des	cription:	u village with Archaic and ivilidile woodland occupatio			
<u> </u>					
Diagnostic Artifact Da	nta:	Prehistoric Sherd Types	Shepard Keyser		
Projectile Point Types	Koens-Crispin		Townsend Yeocomico		
Clovis	Perkiomen	Dames Qtr Coulbourn	Minguannan Monongahela		
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana		Sullivan Cove Susquehannock		
Palmer	Vernon 2		Shenks Ferry		
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway		Moyaone		
Kirk (stem)	Calvert	Vinette Page	Potomac Cr		
Le Croy	Selby Bay	Historic Sherd Types Ironstone	Staffordshire Stoneware		
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)	Earthenware Jackfield	Tin Glazed English Brown		
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)	Astbury Mn Mottled	Whiteware Eng Dry-bodie		
Brewerton 3	Madison/Potomac 5	Borderware North Devon	Porcelain Nottingham		
Otter Creek	Levanna 1	Pearlware	Rhenish		
All quantities exact or estir	nated minimal counts	Creamware	Wt Salt-glazed		
Other Artifact & Featu	ire Types:	Prehistoric Features Lithic	Material Fer quartzite Sil sandstone		
Prehistoric Artifacts	Other fired clay	Mound(s) Storage/trash pit Jaspe	r Chalcedony European flint		
Flaked stone 2133	Human remain(s)	Midden ✓ Burial(s) Chert	✓ Ironstone ☐ Basalt ☐		
Ground stone	Modified faunal 1	Shell midden	ite 🗹 Argilite ☐ Unknown ☐		
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal 768	Postholes/molds Unknown Quart	z Steatite Other		
Fire-cracked rock 4	Oyster shell	House pattern(s) ☐ Other	zite 🔽 Sandstone 🗌 siltstone		
Other lithics (all) 6	Floral material	Palisade(s) trench Da	ated features present at site		
Ceramics (all) 1165	Uncommon Obj.	Lloowth/o)	re 1 - dark brown fill about 15cm deep w/		
Rimsherds 25	Other _	Littlic reductated	dant charcoal, bone, shell, and ctsmany limestone-tempered sherds		
Historic Artifacts	Tobacco related	Historic Features Privy/outhouse	Depression/mound☐ Unknown ☐		
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s)	Const feature	Burial(s) Other		
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	Foundation			
Architectural	Faunal material	Colley hale/adlley .	Railroad bed		
Furniture	Misc. kitchen	□ Sheet midden □	Earthworks		
Arms 1	Floral material	Hearth/chimney Planting feature	Mill raceway		
Clothing	Misc.	Postholes/molds Road/walkway Road/walkway	Wheel pit		
Personal items	Other _	Paling ditch/fence All	quantities exact or estimated minimal counts		
Radiocarbon Data:					
Sample 1 : 595 +/- 99	5 years BP Reliability San	nple 2: 795 +/- 50 years BP Reliability San	mple 3: +/- years BP Reliability		
SI-7096: sample taken from large piece of charred wood the base of Feature 1		3	7098: Modern Date - charcoal from ature 9 that may be plow-disturbed		
Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability					
SI-7099: Modern Date - char Feature 9 that may be plow-	rcoal from Low	T/- Jeans of Reliability Sal	TIPIC 0. TO TIPIC TO THE METAL THE TIPIC TO		
Sample 7: +/-	_	nple 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sar	mple 9: +/- years BP Reliability		
		Additional radiocarbon results available			

MARYLAND Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory						
HISTORICAL Site Number:	18AG44 Site Name:	Wallizer	Prehistoric 🗸			
	Other name(s)		Historic			
Brief TRUST Description:	Late Woodland village with Archai	c and Middle Woodland occupations	Unknown 🗌			
External Samples/Data:		Collection curated at MAC				
Additional raw data may be available online						

Summary Description:

This site was investigated along with three other sites in the area, all of which would be impacted by the proposed alignments for US-48, the National Freeway (modern US I-68), in Allegany County. It is located on a colluvial toeslope and a floodplain of Murley Branch at an elevation of approximately 222 meters above sea-level. Soils are classified as Buchanan very stony loam on the colluvial slope and as Philo silt loam and Pope silt loam on the floodplain. Phase I and II work indicates that the site was used as a short term campsite or base camp in the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland. Around AD 1200-1300, it was occupied by a horticulturally based group who located a village on the floodplain. The time of village abandonment is unknown. It was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP in 1988.

Phase II testing of the site involved both controlled surface collection of the plowed and washed colluvial slope to determine site boundaries. Posthole test pitting was used along several transects extending out from the colluvial slope onto the floodplain and other areas of the site. Material to the north was very thinly scattered along the plowed strip; therefore, an arbitrary break was made at a point of low artifact density and a second site (18AG60) was defined. As many as 40 artifacts were recovered from the posthole pits, indicating an extremely high density of artifacts. Midden and feature fill were also identified. Excavation units were opened up in areas of the site where artifact densities were the greatest (based on the surface collection and posthole tests). These were divided into 5 units. Units 1, 2, 3, and 5, were isolated 1 X 1 meter test units, while Unit 4 was actually a 1 X 5 meter trench excavated in 1 meter square segments. Nine features and numerous artifacts were identified.

Feature 1 (from test unit 5) lay just below midden deposits and consisted of a dark brown silt loam with minor amounts of yellowish brown silty clay loam extending to about 15cm deep. Abundant charcoal, bone, shell, and other artifacts (many limestone-tempered sherds) were recovered in the Feature 1 fill. Two radiocarbon samples were submitted from charcoal that lay at or near the bottom of the feature (see above). Features 2-7 were associated with Feature 1. Two and three are probably associated backfill. Features 4, 5, and 8 are postmolds just below Feature 1, and Feature 6 is a postmold extending through it. Feature 7 was a shallow (1-7 cm) disturbed interface between feature 1 and the sterile subsoil.

Feature 9 (from test unit 4) is a dark elongate trench-like stain running northwest to southwest. Charcoal, bone fragments, and fire-cracked rock were visible on the feature surface. Artifacts recovered from the feature include 26 sherds, 3 hammerstones, an anvilstone, 75 flakes and shatter, and 299 bone and shell fragments. Several possible postmolds were encountered, but were not excavated. Two radiocarbon samples from this feature returned modern dates indicative of plowzone contamination.

Ceramics recovered from the site consisted primarily of limestone-tempered pottery (70%) similar to the Somerset series at the Gnagey site (36SO55), a Monongahela village in Pennsylvania. Other varieties included unknown temper (19%), shell-tempered (8%), and other crushed rock (3%). 1165 pieces of pottery were recovered, 724 of which were classified as sherdlets (smaller than 1.2 cm2). 416 body sherds and 25 rimsherds were recovered. Surface treatments were predominantly cord-marked and smoothed-over cord-marked sherds. A ceramic pipe stem was recovered from Feature 1.

Several diagnostic projectile points were recovered and are detailed above. In addition to the points enumerated above, one elongated triangular point, one Steubenville/Fox Creek point, a quartzite Bare Island point, 2 side-notched points, 4 atypical triangular points, and 11 fragmentary points were found. Other flaked tools include 2024 pieces of debitage, 38 retouched flakes, 4 drills, 2 linear flakes or blades, 33 "other" bifaces, 5 hammerstones, and 1 anvilstone. Blood residue analysis was conducted on 10 bifacially flaked tools, one of which tested positive for the presence of hemoglobin and another produced a possible reaction.

668 bone fragments, large quantities of shell, and 1 bone projectile point make up the faunal assemblage. Most of the material came from the feature fill and surrounding areas. Many of the bones were burnt. Large mammal remains were most abundant. Elk remains consisted of a vertebral fragment and a molar; 64 bones were speciated as white-tail deer. Other species include raccoon, groundhog, gray squirrel, chipmunk, wild turkey, eastern box turtle, soft-shelled turtle, toad, mouse, vole, and catfish.

3 historic artifacts are mentioned in the site report, two rifle/musket flints and 1 coal clinker.

Flotation samples were taken from all 9 features, but only yielded five charred seeds. Only one of these (a pennyroyal seed) is native to the Americas. 61 small fragments of hickory shell, 21 fragments of black walnut, and 92 unidentified nutshell fragments were also recovered at the site.

Testing at the Wallizer site indicates excellent preservation of features below the plowzone in the floodplain, as well as a small strip of buried A horizon dating from site occupation along a section of the stream bank.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000078, 00006808